THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7383.

MORNING EDITION----WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM EVERYWHERE. ADDRESS OF SECRETARY EVERETT

BEFORE THE American Colonization Society.

Graphic History of the Abominable Slave Trade.

Movements of the Different Exploring Squadrons.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY AMONG LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS AT SEA, de, de, de.

Congressional and Legislative Proceedings. The lengthy reports of the proceedings in Congress, and the New York Legislature, will be found on the last

Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY EVERETT, ETC. Washington, Jan. 18, 1853.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the American Coloniza tion Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, this evening. The edifice was densely thronged with ladies and gentlemen, including members of Congress, Judges of

the Supreme Court, heads of Departments, and other dig-The President of the United States occupied a seat on the platform, and next to Hon. Edward Everett. The attendance of delegates from the various auxiliary

associations was larger than at any former period, num-

Dering upwards of forty.

Hon. C. F. Mescus, the oldest Vice President who could be present, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock, and, prayer by Rev. R. R. Gurley, an abstract of the annual report was read, showing the brightening prospects of the colonization cause. It appears that during the last and sixty colored persons, of whom four hundred and three were free born, two hundred and twenty-five were emancips sed, and thirty eight purchased their freedom, or their friends for them. Mr. Mercer concluded his re-

Hon. LDWARD EVERETT, Secretary of State, who said:-Mr. President-When you invited me, some time ago, to take part in the discussions of this evening, it was my purpose, if able to attend the meeting at all, to examine the their bearings; for I have long been of opinion, that whether we consider the state of things in America or Africa, no my time and thoughts, during almost the whole interval ed my making any but the hastiest and most ins preparation to address this audience, on whose kind inlulgence, therefore, without further apology, I beg to subject, as it seems to me, of much umerited odium-of jority of the community—of the deep interest which it deserves, on the part of a very few. Its operations are

and impression characteristics may be wrapped up in them, as the mighty oak is noted to the corn-we should do well to refresh our recollection. The corn-we should do well to refresh our recollection or call the property of the collection of the c

dreece to Rome—from Rome to the West and North of Europe—from Rome to the West and North of Europe—from Rome to the tenedest and of Europe—from Rome to the tenedest and of Europe—from Europe to America, and they are now the Pacific To who must be the foreign influences, or enter into kindly combination with them, depends upon the moral and intellectual developement of both parties. The native race may be so apt for improvement as to harmonize promptly and kindly with the cultivated stranger—finis was the case with the early Greeks—or the disparity may be so great that no kindly union between them is practicable, and the native tribes slowly and silently retreat before the new comers. This has been the case with the native races of our own continent, who have found it all but impossible to embrace our civilization. Now, in reference to this law of our social nature, the difficulty in Africa has been two-fold. First, that the inhabitants of the other quarters of the globe, who had obtained the start in the race of improvement, and might have proved the instructors and guides of the native races, were all deeply concerned in a traffic with the continent of Africa, which, instead of tending like other branches of commerce, to mutual improvement, and especially to the elevation of the inferior party, is, of all barbarizing agents, the most poisonous and eadily. In this way foreign trade, which has usually been the medium through which the more cultivated foreign race has grandauly introduced itself to a mutually beneficial interourse with the loss than of history to the present casy, the all powerful agent of internal civil war, anarchy, and ascial disorganization. This has been one cause of her making so little progress in civilization. Another, is her elimate—ther might yequatorial expanse, a more extensive tract of land between the tropics than in all the rest of the globe—her fervid vertical extensions—and this coloused to the coloused to the colouse of the coloused to the coloused to the colouse of the coloused

and prosperity for themselves and children, on this side of the Atlantic?

Second—But I must pass to another very important object of the Colonization Society in establishing the colony of Liberia, and that is the effectual suppression of the slave trade throughout its extent, and within the sphere of its influence. It is grievous to reflect, that contemporaneously with the discovery of our own continent, and from motives of kindness to its natives, the whole western coast of Africa was thrown open to that desolating traffic which from time immemorial had been carried on from the ports of the Mediterranean, by the Nile, and along the eastern coasts of the continent. It is still more painful to consider that the very period

at which the modern culture of the West of Europe was naking the most rapid progres, is that at which Africa has making the most from its connection with Europe it was the age of Shakspear, of Spenner, of Hooker, and Lord Bacon, of those other brights at suns in the firmament of England's glory, that her navigators first engaged in this detestable traffic, and vessels, bearing, as if in derison, the wenerable names of Jesus and Solomon, were when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when some of the last remnants of the foulds system when the system of the covert of the walled towns, and traverse the high roads and live in the open country in safety—these very states, the walled towns, and traverse the high roads and live in the open country in safety—these very head of the covert of the walled towns of the covert of the walled towns of the covert of the safety of the covert of

"From foreign realms, and lands remote, supported by his care. They pass unharmed through burning climes, and breathe the tainted air."

Sir, I believe that the auspicious work is begun; that Africa, will be civilized—civilized by her returning offspring and descendants; I believe it, because I will not think that this mighty and fertile region is to remain for ever in its present state—because I can see no other agency adequate to the accomplishment of the work, and I do behold in this agency a most mysterious fitness. I am aware that doubts are entertained of the practicability of the work, founded, in part, on the supposed incapacity of the civilized men of color in this country to carry on an undertaking of this kind, and partly on the supposed hopeless barbarism of the native races, which is thought by some persons to be so gross as to defy the approach of improvement. I believe both opinions to be erroneous. It would, I think, be unjust to urge, as a proof of the intellectual inferiority of the civilized men of color in this country, that they have not made much intellectual progress. It appears to me that they have done quite as much as each of the propers of the development of the control of the propers family, if held in the same repreach? Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Vignia, urges the intellectual infirmity of the African race, as existing in the United States. He might have been led to doubt the justice of his conclusions, by reflecting that in the very same work he thinks it necessary to vindicate the race to which we ourselves belong, from a charge of degeneracy, made by an ingenious French writer. Why, sir, it is but a short time since we Anglo-Americans were habitually spoken of by our brethren in England, as a degeneracy, made by an ingenious French writer. Why, sir, it is but a short time since we Anglo-Americans were habitually spoken of by our brethren in England, as a degeneracy made and inferior race. Within thirty years it has been contemptioned by a first proper for the very large of the proper singular to the foreward of the ancient house of the ancient house of the proper singular to the foreward of the singular to the some of the Arrices of the Present day. They were source, war the people—pirates by sea, bandits on shore, visities as dark and cruel as themsoles, worthipping divisities as a superior of the country of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain on those portions of the human family who have lagged a little bed of the essential inborn superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, and look down with disdain on those portions of the human family who have lagged a little bed of the sential inborn in the march of civilization. Sir, at the substrain, there again, we do not discriminate outless in the gross. Some of her tribes are, indeed, hopelessly broken down by internal wars and the foreign slave trade, and the situation of the whole continent is exceedingly adverse to any progress in culture. But they are not savages—the mass of the population live by agriculture; there is a rude architecture; gold dust is collected, iron is smelted, weapons, and utensis of husbandry and household use are wrought, cloth is manufactured and dyed, pain oil is expressed, and schools are taught. Among hand the substrain of the substraint of the subst

MARITIME EXPLORING EXPEDITION—DR. KANE'S PRO-POSED SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN-LIEUT. PAGE'S MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA-A PATENT

The truth is, that in compliance with the request of Indy Franklin, the Secretary of the Navy has permitted Dr. Kane to place himself under the orders of Mr. Grinnell;

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS-IMPORTANT DECI-

The United States steamer Fulton sailed from here, for

The health of the Hon. W. R. King was improving.

TION MOVEMENTS, ETC.

nominated at the democratic Congressional Convention, held in Manchester, to be supported in March, as the de-

held in Manchester, to be supported in March, as the de-mocratic candidate in this, the Second district, under the new revision. He received 145 votes, the whole number. There was a majority of between 100 and 200 against the democrats last year, in this district. Messrs. Foster and Pillsbury, the abolition lecturers have taken the stump in this State, to open the way for Hale, Tuck & Company, preparatory to the March elec-tion. Abolition and the Maine liquor law are to be the issues. Uncle Tom's Cabia is the principal electioneering document.

Another Serious Railroad Accident. &c.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 18, 1853. The day express train on the Eric Railroad, while assing the Campville station, bound east, came in

ion with an engine which was standing on the

GOSHEN, Jan. 18, 1853.

A fire broke out in the oil room of the freight depot of tirely consumed, with a large amount of freight. The

CHOLERA AMONG EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA—GREAT MORTALITY—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WATER WITCH, ETC.

The mail is 'arough from New Orleans as late as due.' Bark Zebrs, w. .ch sailed from New Orleans on the 1st inst., for Liberia, put into Savannah on Saturday, with the cholera on board. The Captain and twenty-seven enigrants had died, and many of the crew and passengers were sick.

The U. S. steamer Water Witch, arrived here from Washington on Sunday, is taking in stores, and will sail in a few days for Rio de la Plata.

Colonel Hebert, Governor elect of Louisiana, was recovering. His disease was a brain fever.

The Cold Weather, &c.

Balmwore, Jan. 18-P. M.
The weather is colder, and snow is falling fast. Bostos, Jan. 18—P. M. Snow has fallen steadily since noon to-day. Concomp. Jan. 18, 1850.

Interesting from Albany.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. CABINET SPECULATIONS—CURIOUS LETTERS ON THEIR WAY TO CONCORD, ETC.

It may not be generally understood by the public that at the meeting of electors in this city, on the 1st of De-

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1863.

The Senate was in session only half an hour to-day after prayers. Upon reaching the general orders, the

He had referred to him several petitions from Saranac river, (the modern Sait river,) which is now considered an important stream, and he meant to keep it in navigable order for the use of many of his whig friends who are now on its waters. The bill was finally referred to a select committee, and the Speaker himself, having become imbued with the playful spirit of the House, immediately announced as the Select Committee Messrs. Taylor, Burroughs and Hendee.

Then came up Senator Cooley's joint resolutions for a Canal Committee. Although they passed almost umanimously in the Senate, they met with strong opposition in the House. This body did not seem willing to tie its own hands. A debate occurred for an hour and a half, but no vote was taken. Mr. Cooley was present, watching the movements with much apparent interest.

Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill to prevent the railroad companies from giving free tickets. The gentleman should be immediately attended to. Will the President of the Hudson River, Harlem and Erie, and Central line, look into the matter promptly. The same gentleman will devise a plan whereby employers will be compelled to pay their workmen all their wages every Saturday night.

Mr. A. C. Hall is about entering the legal profession. He offered a resolution to day authorizing the Clerk of the House to furnish all the members with copies of the Revised Statutes at the expense of the State. The Woman's State Temperance Society have permission to use the Assembly Chamber on Friday; much Bloomer eloquence i expected to be displayed, as many of the female orators of the day will be present.

The nominations of Mr. Ogden, of Penn Yan, for Canal Appraiser, and Mr. Briggs, of Syracuse, for Superintendent of the Salt Springs, are to be acted upon to-day in the Senate.

New York State Temperance Convention.
OMBINED MOVEMENT RECOMMENDED TO COMPEL
THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS AN ANTI-LIQUOR

Paptist Church, on State street, this morning. H. Camp, President, took the chair, and the Rev. R. S. Crampton and H. McAllister were appointed secretaries

S. P. Townsend and C. G. Warren, of New York, and

aspect and position of the temperance cause, and the absolute necessity of legal enactments to suppress the traffic in liquor. He exposed, in a masterly manner,

The Rev. Mr. Crampton made some forcible remarks in relation to the late election, and the result of the efforts of the friends of temperance to elect members of the

After a few remarks by John B. Shaw, of Bensselaer, on the necessity of energetic, persevering efforts on the part of temperance men, the Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, after having been briefly discussed by the Rev. Messrs. Crampton. Armstrong, Kingsbury, Henderson, Burleigh, and others:—

ton. Armstrong, Kingsbury, Henderson, Burleigh, and others:

1.—Resolved. That, profoundly convinced as we are, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is impolitic and immoral, the fruitful source of intemperance, wrethedness, pauperism, and criminality, burdening the community with onerous taxation, and subjecting the citizens to evils almost innumerable, a true regard for all the great interests imperilled by it constrains us to continue our efforts for its prohibition.

2.—Resolved. That it is the right of the people of this State to demand from the present Legislature the enactment of a law prohibiting entirely the sale of intoxicating drinks, with adequate penaltics and suitable provisions for its enforcement, and we protest against any repeal of the present license laws, except by the enactment of such a law.

the present license laws, except by the enactment of such a law.

3.—Resolved, That, believing the question of the prohibition of liquor traffic of paramount importance to all ordinary political issues, we must and will regard avowed adhesion to the principle of prohibition, on the part of candidates for the Legislature, as indispensable to our suffrages, and if compelled to sacrifice party, or surrender principle, we will not hesitate to do the former in obedience to the latter.

4.—Resolved, That, if the present Legislature shall adjourn without having enacted such a law as above indicased, it will then be the right and the duty of the friends of temperance, in each Senatorial and Assembly district, to combine their influence in some efficient manner, and make the question of temperance the main issue in the election of the next Legislature.

5.—Resolved, That, in our opinion, no really vital principle of the Maine law has been assailed in the recent judicial decision against the anti-liquor laws of Rhode Island and Minnesota, or in the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. That the right of a State to protect itself from the evils of liquor traffic, by a prohibitory law, and the emacquent right of seizure and destruction of the contraband article, still remains intact. For the friends of temperance, therefore, there is no occasion for desponding—for its enemies none for exultation.

The Convention adjourned till nine o'clock to morrow

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

This evening a meeting was held at the same church, for the general discussion of the temperance question. The church was crowded.

Two meetings were held in the main body of the church, and another in the lecture room.

Floquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of New Jersey; Mr. Brown, of Auburn; Mr. Hawkins, of Maryland; and others. Great enthushasm was manifested.

Bosrow, Jan. 18, 1853.
The House to-day made a test question on the order the House to-day made a test question on the order to repeal the liquor law, and laid it on the table by a vote of 125 to 116.

William W. Wilson was examined, in the police court, to-day, on charges of counterfeiting bills on the Bank of North America, Tradesmee's and Merchants' Bank, also the Housatonic Bank, and the State Bank of Indiana. Another charge is for counterfeiting silver dollars, halves, and dimes. The case was sent up to the Municipal Court, and bail required in \$17,000.

The schooner J. & W. Errisson of Philadelphia, from New York for Richmond, went ashore on Sunday in Towns and's Inlet, Cape May. Her cargo consisted of railross from. The Captain and crew were saved. A letter from Berlin, Maryland, states that the cargo of

ashore South of Fenwick's Island,) will be landed in a

of sails, &c.

Bosron, Jan. 18, 1853.

Accounts from Holmes' Hole report that the schoon Progress, from Fortland for Baltimore, dragged ashore the gale of the 13th, but got off on the 15th, wit loss of false keel, and leaking fifty strokes an hour. Statill proceed to New Bedford to repair.

Charleston, Jan. 18, 1868. Sales of cotton to-day were 1,800 bales, at 8 to 1936. Prices are gradually advancing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1858.

Congressional Proceedings—Bill to Prevent Frauds
on the Treasury—Galphin Claim Defended—Opposition to the Small Notes Bill—Their Extensive Circulation—Necessity for State Legislation— Difficulty Attending the Bill—Required Issue of Silver Coinage—Measures Adopted in England. The proceedings in the House, during the past

week, may be summed up in the passage of the bill to prevent frauds upon the treasury, which originated in the Senate, and was reported by the Select Comportant amendment, prohibiting members or offi-cers of either body from prosecuting claims against the government, the debate on which was in a great measure confined to the attack and defence of that gentleman, and towards its close was rendered renarkable by the speech of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, during which he went into an investigation of the Galphin claim, for the purpose of showing that when the State of Georgia obtained the possession of the ands of the Indians within its territory it undertook to liquidate the debts due by them to Mr. Galphin, amounting to nine thousand pounds, with interest, and who contended that the only question which was to be decided when the claim was advanced, was whether the amount should be liquidated by the General or State government.

As had been anticipated, the bill to prevent the issue of small notes in the District of Columbia has met with considerable opposition in the shape of amendments, it being universally admitted that the it appearing that a large amount of this irresponsible

trash is sent away for circulation in the more distant parts of the Union.

Not only is this the case, but, as was stated during the discussion, small notes from the State of Maine were extensively circulated in Illinois, pending the from other States; and the attention of the different

from other States; and the attention of the different State Legislatures will probably be drawn to the subject, as has been the case in Maryland, when, by prohibiting the issue of notes under five dollars, and making all bank paper redeemable in specie, the currency of the country may be placed on a sounder basis, and the public generally be secured against the imposition which is practised with imponity.

Mr. Cartter's amendment, prohibiting the issue of all descriptions of bank paper in the district, was negatived by an overwhelming majority; and very properly, as it is absurd to imagine that the business transactions of a community which was estimated by Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, at twenty millions of dollars, can be carried on without the aid of a paper currency.

The bill, however, does not meet the issue of irresponsible notes above five dollars, except so far as it requires that they shall be redeemed in specie; and the amendment of Mr. Sackett, of New York, might have

sponsible notes above are domain, exacely and the amendment of Mr. Sackett, of New York, might have been introduced with advantage, which required that banks issuing notes of a higher denomination than five dollars should deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury United States stock to the extent of \$30,000, and that their issues should be limited to that amount, which would have afforded ample security to the public, and permitted the companies to derive an adequate profit from the interest on the amount so deposited, and on their issues.

The principal difficulty, however, arises from the contemplated sudden operation of the bill, which, it is contended, would enable brokers to fleece the community, by demanding four or five per cent for silver change during the scarcity which would thus be produced, and thus realize enormous gains. The more prudent course, therefore, and one that would meet this objection, would be to give the bill a prospective operation—say to postpone for a year its going into effect, so far as relates to small notes, requiring them, in the meantime, to be redeemable in specie, and for the government at once to issue the requisite amount of silver coinage to modify the revulsion. The effect of small notes on a community is to expel a corresponding amount of specie, and, on their being withdrawn, it returns, to meet the demand in this way created. There must be a transition state, however, during which inconvenience will be suffored, but which, in this instance, would be less sensibly felt if there were the issue from the mint to which I have referred, with which to make payments from the treasury.

the treasury.

It was in this way the British government met the discussive of resuming specie payments in England, and the subsequent prohibition to issue or circulate notes of a less denomination than five pounds sterling. As early as 1777, the issue of promissory notes for a less sum was prohibited by law, and the prohibition remained in force till 1797, when the government prevented the Bank of England from paying specie, and, with the sanction of Parliament, this prohibition was continued till 1823—a period of iwenty-six years, during which notes of a less amount were permitted to be issued by the bank.

But the act directing the resumption of specie payments was introduced by Mr. Peel, in 1819, four years before it actually took place, in 1823; and it was not till 1826 that a law was enacted prohibiting the circulation of notes under five pounds after February. 1829, and which has continued in operation ever since—thus allowing six years, after the resumption of specie payments, for the circulation of notes of a less value than fine pounds.

In the meantime, in 1821, a new coinage of gold had been issued, to the amount of £14,877,547, which supplied the chasm made in the circulation of the country by the reduction of the amount of Bank of England notes, and also went to replenish the vaults of the bank, in preparation for the run that might be made in the resumption of specie payments, owing to which precaution the danger that had been apprehended was passed with the greatest facility. W.

Police Intelligence.

A Dishonest Servent.—A young woman, named Louisa Servert, was arrested yesterday by officer Fisher, of the Sixteenth ward police, on a charge of stealing from her employer a gold watch and jewelry, valued at \$80. It seems the accused was employed in the family of Mrs. Berbara Bross, in the Eighth avenue, Thirty-fourth street, and, in a few days after her engagement, she ran of, taking with her the property above named. Justice Stuart committed the accused to prison for trial.

Arrest of Burglars.—Two suspicious characters, named John Williams and Paddy Bottles, were arrested on Meaday night, by the Sixth ward police, charged with the perpetration of a burglary at No. 48 Orange street. It seems the rogues broke into the basement of the said premises, and stole therefrom \$2.50. They were conveyed before Justice Osborn, who committed them to prison for trial.